

THE EVENING NEWS.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, PROPRIETOR.

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The insurance companies lose about fifty-two millions by the Boston fire, which is but little less than the original estimate. "Lose" is not exactly the word to apply, but we can't say "pay," for several of them don't pay.

WARMOUTH'S schemes have been defeated by the United States Courts and the Custom House officials, so that the vote of the State will be cast for Grant and Wilson, and the Republican candidates for State offices will probably get their seats.

WITH this number The Evening News enters upon its fourth year, under very flattering auspices. It has been the only evening paper that ever made any money in this city, and its business now is in a highly satisfactory and soothing condition. The prospect ahead is good enough, but we don't feel that there is any necessity to discount the future.

The total amount of currency in circulation now is \$679,500,000, divided as follows: Legal tenders, \$356,000,000; national bank notes, \$323,000,000; gold notes, \$500,000. At the close of the war the circulating medium amounted to \$1,100,000,000, which was divided mainly among twenty-five States. The reduction in seven years has been \$420,500,000, a contraction unparalleled in the history of finance.

MR. WOODWARD, the President of the Indianapolis and St. Louis road, in an able article on the proposed coal road, says:

"And I have no hesitation in saying that a better proposition than that will be made by any one of three roads extending to the coal fields. We are prepared to negotiate with the proper authorities at any time."

Suppose the roads make their propositions. We don't know who "the proper authorities" may be, but propositions are in order now, and if the railroad authorities have any plans to suggest they can obtain a hearing next Tuesday night. The incorporators of the coal road have declared in their address that if the existing roads can make a better offer they will cheerfully give way and leave the field to them. Let the roads speak.

The action of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in reducing its rates were regarded as a progressive step in life insurance. The object of life insurance is not to make a man rich but to enable him to provide for his family and his creditors in case of death. Given a certainty of living so many years in good health and most men can take care of themselves, but this certainty can not be guaranteed, and life insurance offers a means of guarding against the results of unexpected death. By the payment of a small sum, comparatively, the welfare of a family can be provided for and the creditors paid in full, no matter what condition a man's business may be left in or how disastrous an effect his death may have upon it. Life insurance is one of the greatest blessings civilization has brought us and anything that tends to lessen its price without cheapening or impairing its security is a great benefit, for a reduction in price put it nearer the reach of every man, and the more wide-spread the system the better for individual and community. That company which will come the nearest to exacting the actual cost and at the same time maintain the completeness of security for the assured, will be the one that confers the greatest benefit upon its patrons. The plan of taking more money than the article costs and paying it back a year or two later in the shape of dividends is contrary to the purpose of the institution, and its abolition so far as practicable will be a step nearer to approaching perfection in the science. The example of the Mutual Life, which is the largest and one of the oldest companies in the country, will doubtless be followed by all the others that are thoroughly established and have reduced their expenses to the minimum point.

Our Two Per Cent. Claim.

The Governor sent to the Legislature yesterday morning a special message recommending the passage of a joint resolution of instruction to our Congressmen to support a bill now pending in Congress for the payment to the State of about \$400,000, due her from her per centage of land sales. We have had occasion to speak of this matter before in connection with Senator Pratt's speech upon the bill referred to in the message, and have learned nothing since to change the conclusion we then arrived at. Our claim is based upon the extension to us of a bargain made with the State of Ohio on her admission into the Union, binding her to exempt from taxes all land sold within her limits for five years, and binding the United States to expend five per cent.—if we remember correctly—of all her land sales in the construction of roads leading

to the State. The Ohio Convention asked and obtained a modification of the terms so as to allow the application of three per cent. to the making of roads within the State, and next year, 1803, asked for five per cent. for a road connecting the State with the navigable waters running into the Atlantic. In November 1803 an attempt was made in Congress to get the additional five per cent. for a road to the Atlantic slope, but it was defeated by John Randolph, and on the motion, if we are not mistaken, of Mr. Varnum, of Massachusetts, the five per cent. fund was divided, as we have stated. Instead of the three per cent. domestic road fund being added to the five per cent. it was taken from it, and two per cent. left for the inter-State road. Congress never did anything in the construction of domestic roads, and never gave anything to help any of the States construct them, and of course became indebted to the contracting States in the amount of three per cent. of all the lands sold within their limits. This debt has been paid, and thereby the obligation to pay the two per cent. reserved for a sea board road, if left equally useless to the States, was admitted. Senator Pratt claims that no use of this portion of the fund was ever made by Congress within the meaning of the contract, and the General Government owed us the whole amount of one-fifth of all the proceeds of lands sold within our boundaries. Governor Baker takes the same view. It is a comfortable view, we confess, for if it prevails it puts \$400,000 into the State treasury, and the "unsundered bonds" of 1836 are going to make such a sum a very welcome addition to our resources. But now, as before, we are unable to see that we have a just claim to the whole amount of the fund reserved for the sea board road. If nothing available for the public good had ever been done in this direction, the claim would be indisputable, but a good deal has been done. The National road was for many years, not what it should have been, not what it was contracted to be made, but still a vast benefit to our State and to others. Part of it was as good a "pike" as was ever made, and the bridges which still span many of the streams from the Ohio line to the Wabash, though of wood, were admirable structures. The old bridge here is a witness. It has stood nearly forty years, and is still a serviceable bridge. We can not concede what Mr. Pratt claims, that such work as this, with a good deal of costly grading and macadamizing, is of no value, and should not be made a set off against our claim for the two per cent. that was to have been spent upon it. It cost a good deal—a good deal more, no doubt, than it should—and it has done a good deal of service, and a fairly estimated set off should be allowed for it. We should like to see the four hundred thousand dollars in the treasury very much, but we can't argue ourselves into the conviction that we have a right to it all. We have the utmost confidence in the judgment, honor and legal acumen of Governor Baker—no one can well have more—but we can imagine that even his iron integrity and intellect can be softened into a little plasticity by the prospect of so opportune an addition to the public funds, and so happy an avoidance of taxes, to pay our long neglected obligations of the Internal Improvement era, as is offered by this claim. Arguments tending to so pleasant a conclusion are apt to be regarded, by men deeply interested, as the Governor has always been, for the welfare of the State, with a little more disposition towards conviction, than arguments that would reduce the treasury's resources and increase taxes. But justice is justice let it fall where it will, and we think it is but justice to allow a fair set off against the two per cent. due us, for the work done upon the National road by the General Government.

Madame Ratazzi purchased Eugenie's private library.

Wagner is going to demolish his critics, like Charles Reed.

Extensive caves have been found under the bluff at Memphis.

New Bedford, once the greatest whaling port in the world, now owns but five vessels.

Mr. Ayer, Principal of the Academy at Cherryfield, Maine, is unaccountably missing.

Mr. Leibhart, the soprano of the Rubenstein troupe, travels with twenty-eight trunks.

There is a boy in England whose eyes are microscopic, magnifying five thousand diameters.

From the chimney of the Insane Asylum of Buchanan county, Iowa, six county seats are visible.

A bronze group, costing \$11,000, has been placed over the grave of a child in Ashland Cemetery, Carlisle, Pa.

Louisiana is shipping moss to Jacksonville to be prepared for market. The supply of Florida moss is falling off.

Luca, as Mignon, does not appear to advantage, and does not compare favorably with Nilsson in the same role.

Mr. Froude is credited with this remark: "I have not made much mention of Irish saints, my lecture being simply historical."

Albert Robinson, of Menomonee, Michigan, running two nets, has caught 280 barrels of fish during the fishing season just closed.

A Rome cow's tail froze to the ground, and when she got up there was another cold snap. The tail actually broke.—[Veracious Exchange.]

Sir Edwin Landseer has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to resume his studio work. Landseer is now somewhat over seventy years old.

Josie Mansfield lost all her money, \$37,000, by the failure of Bowles Brothers, and in the excess of her grief needlessly declared that she had been ruined.

A frightened horse ran away with a wagon load of eggs in Staunton, Virginia, and when the horse was stopped at the end of a mile not an egg was found broken.

Mrs. Grant, of Oregon, wife of Mr. Jack Grant, a representative in the Oregon Legislature, shot and trapped three hundred and fifty-eight squirrels last year.

The married ladies of Hannibal, Missouri, have formed a "Come Home Husband Club." It is about four feet long, and has a brush on the end of it.—[Cin. Commercial.]

A St. Louis man gave his horse seventy-nine infallible prescriptions in one day furnished by the friends of his owner, notwithstanding which he ungratefully died.

Some burglars in Westchester county, about fifteen miles from New York, made their home in the attic of a country church where they kept house and had all the modern conveniences.

At an English funeral the other day, one of the six pall bearers slipped and fell; the others dropped the coffin and fell upon the prostrate man in such a manner as to inflict injuries of which he died in a week.

A Titusville gentleman, who recently attained nobility by the grace of oil, would replenish his library. He therefore ordered from this bookseller the works of Ensign Clodpdy, published by Mr. Britannica.

The Dead Mule Advance, published at Jacksonville, will soon be issued weekly instead of monthly. [Note by the Proof Reader.—Please discharge the compositor set up the above "the dead mule's advice."]

A few days ago a family dog attacked a little girl in Cumberland, Maryland, and bit her leg and tore her cheek and nose in a horrible manner. The animal was being fondled by the child when it turned upon her.

The Louisville Courier-Journal asks heaven to forgive it for calling England the "mother country" because the prefects of schools there use rods that cut the coats of offending pupils into ribbons and draw blood freely. Why not call her the step-mother country, then?

A boarder remarked that he had always heard that the ground-hog did not make its appearance until the second day of February, but that his landlady had been giving him ground-hog for breakfast, dinner and supper for some time. On being asked if he was sure it was hog, he abruptly ceased to converse.—[Columbian, London.]

Commodore Vanderbilt does not conceal his mortification that his sons-in-law should join Gould in stock operations, and so lead London capitalists to conclude the same tactics that have been so ruinous to them in Erie were to be repeated in New York Central. As for calling Gould, Vanderbilt tells his sons-in-law that his "dead mountain boy" would not have been Jackson enough to do that.

Nature Unmannered.

She's just as Nature moulded her, No "putt" nor "pains" nor "world," She would not change a hair of her head, Though "dirt" she never had, She would not take that powder stuff— I think that it would be used By any other girl.

I remember, while we wandered One wet and windy day, Past a shop in Piquette, We saw, in white array, Teeth of pearls and splendor, But they had no charm for her; And she said, in accents scornful, "To be toothless I prefer."

One other "once" while walking (Though I can't say where or why,) My attention was arrested, "Twas my loved one breathed a sigh. She was looking, full of pity, But no trace of scorn was there, And her gentle eye was leveled At a heap of yellow hair.

Her tender heart it melted, Toward that falsely-fashed belle; Then I, looking, thought, "No wonder That gentle heart might well— Oh, a thing so false and foolish, She never could be called."

She's neither false nor too loquacious, She's not made up—Oh, no! On a woman so deserving, Say, what praise can we bestow? Her conduct all that's right; A very perfect woman, And very a very bright.

TELEGRAPHY.

The Extent of Lines in the United States—The Cable—The Business and Profits of Telegraphing—A Comparison with the Mails—The Postal Telegraph Scheme.

(G. A. Townsend's interview with Hon. William Orton, Minister of the Interior, U. S. Dept. Com.)

"Mr. Orton, will you please tell me how much magnetic wire exists now in the Republic?"

Mr. Orton—"About 165,000 miles, of which the Western Union Company will control, January 1, 1873, 140,000 miles."

"Please tell me the names of all the companies operating this extent of wire."

Mr. Orton—"First, the Western Union Company. Second, the Pacific and Atlantic, of which George H. Thurston, of Pittsburgh, is President, and which is the ablest and most used of all the others. Its wires stretch from New York to Saint Paul by Chicago, and to New Orleans by Saint Louis and Memphis. Third, the Atlantic and Pacific, of which John Duff is President, and which is controlled by the managing men of the Union Pacific railroad, and books on to the telegraph of that road at Omaha. Fourth, the Southern and Atlantic, which reaches from Washington to Montgomery, coastwise, and the Franklin, between Boston and Washington, presided over by Mr. Brown, a Boston merchant. Sixth, the Great Western, with headquarters in Chicago. And seventh and last, the Reading and Potomac telegraph company, which connects the coal mines and mining towns, and is owned by that aggressive corporation, the Philadelphia and Reading railroad."

"The old Overland Telegraph poles have been abandoned?"

Mr. Orton—"Yes, after the Pacific railway was completed, and they are compelled, under modern exigencies, to move their trains, and rule their line of road through us. In return for this, they push our business with equal alacrity, as they would never do under the representing hand of the Government."

In the late Boston fire, for example, it was Saturday night, and informed that our offices there were about to be deserted. That night we moved up operators to New York from Philadelphia, while a train-load of New York operators moved on to Boston from New York, and construction trains were advancing on Boston from both New York and Portland; and we went in a day, amidst all that catastrophe, 4,900 mercantile messages and 60,000 words for the press. The railways would never have moved for the Post Office Department with equal alacrity."

"The seizure of the telegraph wires is the vital movement on both the express companies and the railways?"

"Do you think the English system of postal telegraphy, then, to promise failure?"

Mr. Orton—"No, I frankly think it there to be efficient, well performed, and much extended under the Government assumption; but all the conditions are different from ours. The English Civil Service alone is a mighty advance upon our own to accomplish such a change. Think of the same condition being tried with our system of political appointments! In Europe, the telegraph as a free instrumentality never existed, any more than a free press, and it was a part of the police system of each country. It was, in fact, more impossible than freedom of the press."

It was adopted in England because the telegraph companies were without enterprise, and did not aim to make themselves a universal convenience. Here, telegraphy has arisen among the people, kept ahead of the necessities, and built up a newspaper press which is the wonder of the era."

"What is the superiority of the American press to that of Europe, under the telegraph?"

Mr. Orton—"Well, if you will compute all the news-matter delivered by the telegraph to the press here as separately transmitted to each paper, it will make an aggregate equal to all the matter of every kind sent over the telegraphs of the world at the same time. In no other country can so much telegraph matter be bought for the money as here. It amounts to hundreds of millions of words per annum. The newspaper combinations are numerous and wonderful. The Western Associated Press alone takes 10,000 words a night for 365 nights in the year, and from it other sub-associations ramify."

"Is the telegraph of equal necessity night and day, according to your experience?"

Mr. Orton—"The circuits of the Atlantic cables, owing to the difference in time must be always manned, night and day. There is no night on the cable. It is far otherwise with our domestic wires; the Western Union is occupied between 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. closely; between 10 and 4 o'clock P. M. and 2 in the day it is a hot and every body is on the jump. The night system, at half rates, has been in operation ten years, has been well advertised, and telegraph messages can be filed all day to await the night, when we pay only for light and the reduced rate of the day."

"Yet only 11 per cent. of our business is night business, and this shows the fallacy of the Postal Telegraph theory, that to increase telegraphy and its profits, it is only requisite to cheapen the tolls, and put the boys and girls to telegraphing letters by electric wire?"

"Please explain this further?"

Mr. Orton—"Before there is any great need of the telegraph, it is requisite that two people be waiting at opposite ends of a wire. The currents of telegraphic business are of currents of trade and commerce, and not with those of mere acquaintance. The telegraph business of Maine comes to Boston; and Maine and New Hampshire, side by side, do not telegraph to each other, but write to each other. The telegraph will supersede the mail, and the commerce of the mails arise from a distinct and different class of wants from those which use the telegraph. I set this down as a fundamental proposition: that the growth of telegraphy has retarded the growth of the mail, rather than reducing the rates."

"You think that there are no essential postal character to the telegraph wire?"

Mr. Orton—"None, except a superficial similarity. They are both instrumentalities of communication; but the telegraph cannot be made reliable for figures, calculations, or punctuations; and the mails are requisite every night to confirm by letter the merchants' messages of the day. The Western Union Company itself is probably the greatest source of power, strength and speed in this vast corporation in America, and the growth of correspondence by mail will always increase in a sufficient ratio to maintain the difference between the rates of mail and telegraph."

"What point do you make between the mail and the wire to show that they do not compete?"

Mr. Orton—"This point: The difference between the cost of ten tons of mail-matter going by train between New York and Washington, and 100 tons of more business matter by the same route, is scarcely appreciable. The train is destined to go; the capacity of none of our railroads is tested with mail-matter; the cost of going is increased little or none. But, when we have a wire between the same points, and have 500 messages a day for transmission, the full capacity of one wire and an additional 100 messages are offered, the increase amounts to the same as if the railroad were obliged to lay new track and get new equipment and men; for when one wire gets more business every day it can do, another wire is required. Now, none of the railroads are taxed to the utmost with mail-matter; but the wires of the Western Union Company are taxed to the full every day, and our extensions are in old territory, multiplying facilities, rather than in new and distant territory. Telegraphy means increased profits in territory where it has educated the people to its use for many years. The percentage of cost for doing our business now, when it amounts to \$9,000,000 a year, is quite as great as six years ago, when the business amounted to \$5,000,000."

"It does not, therefore, follow that, by crowding down the postal wires with universal business, the last of telegraphy would be hardly computable?"

Mr. Orton—"No. The government, as the monopolist of telegraphy, might do this; but it would not have to pay dividends, and would not be liable to be sued or be taxed; but the assertion that it can send more messages, at less cost, is entirely erroneous."

"Have the English advantages over us as to cheapness?"

Mr. Orton—"Certainly. Take wages, which make between 50 and 60 per cent. of all the expenses of telegraphy: We pay from two to four times more than Europe. The London telegraph office is operated by females, 14 shillings a week, or from 8 to 10 shillings a week. Now, in our New York office, we have 50 females whom we pay from \$40 to \$65 a month, or an average of nearly a dollar where the English female operator gets a shilling. And we pay male operators \$30 a month average wages. It is the same wherever we turn. We pay 50 per cent. more for wire, more for telegraph poles, although the country is full of timber, and between 25 and 50 per cent. more for every article entering into consumption."

"Has Mr. Cresswell's desire for postal telegraphy been of his own motion, or in response to any complaint as to present facilities?"

Mr. Orton—"There is a tendency amongst all the government officials to seek an enlargement of powers. His may be a laudable ambition, but it is based upon superficial ideas, and he is this year receiving the aid of a person employed to get statistics in his interest. No petition has ever been addressed to Congress containing any statement of necessity, or any attack upon the Western Union Company. The Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce are generally declared against the pet idea. After he proclaimed his policy, two State Legislatures were moved to pass resolutions endorsing it, but he has no notion of the aversion with which railways, and those interests needing the telegraph most, regard the plan."

"How as to railways?"

Mr. Orton—"We exchange facilities with the railways, and they are compelled, under modern exigencies, to move their trains, and rule their line of road through us. In return for this, they push our business with equal alacrity, as they would never do under the representing hand of the Government."

In the late Boston fire, for example, it was Saturday night, and informed that our offices there were about to be deserted. That night we moved up operators to New York from Philadelphia, while a train-load of New York operators moved on to Boston from New York, and construction trains were advancing on Boston from both New York and Portland; and we went in a day, amidst all that catastrophe, 4,900 mercantile messages and 60,000 words for the press. The railways would never have moved for the Post Office Department with equal alacrity."

THE POOL JOON.

He Visits Richmond—He Pans Out Thin This Time.

(Cor. N. Y. Sun.)

Virginia is a she. It's the mother of States, and it is sacred soil. Here is where the celebrated poem grew—

"Too cross you are, too cross you are; I see you are too cross for me."

When the polite Virginia female sits rich in pie, she doesn't say, "It is too rich; not she." It is too Richmond, Richmond, wouldn't be judicious to call the capital of Virginia Rothschildland, so it is called Richmond. Richmond is the cap of Henri county, and I suppose it is called the cap because it is at the head of life water. Who Hen. Rico was, is more than I know. Probably he sprang from the same family as Cato Rica.

HISTORY OF RICHMOND. Richmond is 344 miles from New York, and I knew a party once—quite a large crowd there was, too—who all carried guns, that were four years going there. The soil of Richmond is red clay, and Shockoe creek runs through the town. The James river has a bed, and it's a hard bed—one of your healthy kind. It's made of granite.

The Richmond Theater was in Richmond once. It burned up the day after Christmas, December 23, 1851, and sixty-six white and colored persons, including the Governor of the State, lost their lives. The Monumental Episcopal Church was erected on the site of the theater.

The site of Richmond was first visited by white folks in 1600. The site of the Richmond is called a she because folks go to it from there. I never forget what I remember, and the town was founded in 1742, and it came blessed near being found dead in 1863. It was made the capital of the State in 1780. In 1787 it had 300 houses, and in 1794 the canal was completed around the falls. This canal added immensely to its commercial advantages.

Tobacco and the Late War. Richmond is celebrated for its luxurious tobacco, that brown patent material that has ruined so many carpets and tempers. People who resided in San Francisco twenty years ago can remember when tobacco betwixt such a drug in the market it was to be sold, and the solid cases of plug tobacco were used as foundations for frame houses. This was either in 1850 or 1851, I forget which, and this stuff all came from Richmond, where the people even wear plug hats.

There was a war here once, and they fought with real guns, with real bullets in 'em. For some years the trip from Washington to Richmond wasn't a very pleasant one, especially to a nervous man. Although that whole time the country was full of pickets, and every man had his post, there was not a fence anywhere.

A STRANGE PEOPLE. There are more people here who can't be called white than in New York. They are called negroes, and some people like the dark meat in cooked chickens; some prefer the white. It may be interesting to those who prefer the dark meat to hear that a gentleman in Richmond has raised a fitter of pure black chickens. They are black all through. He set a pure white hen, and hatched them from egg coals.

Never crack nut coal with your teeth; it injures the enamel. Query—Are the Michiganders any relation to the Portuguese, and if so, how much, and when?

TWO EPISODES. I got into another episode last week. I was sitting subdued and quiet in a house. I wasn't aware that I was occupying more space than was desirable. The conductor came along. He had a tin plate, station of

THE BOY WHO WENT SWIMMING.

The very boy, you have heard about, who disobeyed his father and went a-swimming, lives in Richmond. His father said to the wicked boy, "You've been a-swimming."

The wicked boy said, "I hain't." The pa said, "You have, sir, and you've got your shirt on 'fother side out." "Bahaw!" said the wicked boy; "that shirt got turned wrong side out getting over the fence."

A TALK WITH A SAVAN. I conversed in Richmond with a savan, a real savan, one of the kind Savannah was named after. He saw things with a prophetic eye. He could see clear ahead, and he told me what this country was coming to. Says he: "A hundred years from now the Anglo-Saxon and the Celt will be all swallowed up by the influx, and this vast continent north of the Rocky Mountains will be Teutonic, and it will be against the law to go to church Sunday, and to drink water. All that vast section of country, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, will be Asiatic, and fire-cracker factories and chop sticks will be more numerous than the blades of grass upon the sea shore. The tidal wave has already commenced that is sweeping the surplus of 400,000,000 of John Chinamen to our shores, and it can't be stopped."

Says I, "When will this be?" Says he, "In a hundred years." "Well," says I, "let me know, I'll be over age then, too old to vote. Then I wrote home to my wife to have our grand daughter set her cap for a Dutchman, or a Chinaman, so as to be somebody."

To-day a man drove a cow with a fringed tail through the streets of Richmond. He spent a fortune making a machine to do up the ruffles on the bosom of the ocean. It was a success, but it took so much starch it burst him.

SAD EFFECT OF ONE GOAT'S MILK. The most singular thing to be seen in Richmond is a nicely-dressed man who every post he sees he butts with his head. I called him "one hundred pounds of butter," but he didn't like it. Every row of butter it makes no difference whether he is on top of a hay wagon or on a canal boat—he stops and turns a somersault. It was so queer that I took some pains to inquire into the antecedents of that man. It appears that when a child he was reared on one goat's milk, and one day that goat got astray and ate up two circus bills. The circus bills made a different quality of milk from grass, and the little boy drank it and turned into a circus.

Says I, "Well, but circuses don't butt." Says he, "But goats butt."

Scientific and Mechanical Possibilities. One hundred and fifty years ago, if any one had dared to announce the possibility of crossing the ocean in a vessel driven by steam, or of carriages being driven at the rate of thirty miles an hour by this same agent, or of daguerreotyping the human face on a metallic plate by the light of the sun, and that chemically fixing it there, of conveying news by electric agency of hundreds of miles, and specially under the ocean, such predictions would have been considered simply ridiculous. And now when science announces that it is possible to control the elements, to raise or sink at pleasure, and that it is possible to draw from the earth's hidden treasure new sources of untold wealth, imparting the greatest happiness and benefits to the human race, it is still viewed with incredulity by the masses.

But a few years since petroleum was first utilized to our benefit. It was a time when man never dreamed of warming himself by artificial heat. For ages the savage did not know that the possibility of heat existed in the trees under whose shelter he lay. He pulled up wild roots, picked wild fruits, swallowed the raw oysters and mussels as he wandered naked along the beach. A cave by the river or seaside, or a hollow tree, served him for a shelter. Many generations passed before he learned to make fire, and then he passed from rude huts, tents, huts and cabins, to comfortable houses and stately mansions with heating apparatus, by which winter's shorn of its rigor.

Heat increases about one degree to every fifty feet that we penetrate the earth; shafts are now sometimes sunk to depths of 2,000 feet. It is within the possibility of man to bore 4,000 feet more; at that depth we should find a heat of at least 150 degrees, and in many places even greater heat. Mechanical power could be obtained from the steam and water forced up from this depth. Heated water and steam from these wells could be carried into our houses and warm our dwellings to a summer temperature. Conducted in pipes under the soil, protected by glass, we could cheaply grow in New England, all of our corn and tropical plants and vegetables. The snow could be kept melted from the streets of New York, and all of the buildings warmed from this spontaneous flow, useful also for cooking and other purposes.

The Garden of Plants in Paris is heated by water from an artesian well eighteen hundred feet deep, which has a temperature of eighty-two degrees Fahrenheit, and is carried in pipes under the soil. A salad garden at Erfurt, in Saxony, is heated in the depth of 2,000 years, and is said to have yielded \$60,000 a year to the proprietor.

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Fine Merino Socks, Baby Bonnets, Embroidered Booties, Soft Jackets, Fine Vests and Drawers, Fine Caps, Beautiful Dresses, Elegant Robes, And a Thousand Other Things for
BABIES.
For Largest Stock and Lowest Prices
GO TO
M. H. SPADES'S Indiana Store.
THE EVENING NEWS.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1872.
THE CITY.
MINOR MENTION.

The police had netted \$405.
The Illinois street sewer is completed to first street.
Thirty hogs were stolen from Kingan's stock yards night before last.
A file of California papers has been presented to the police reading room.
The docket of the Civil Circuit Court was called to order for rules and motions.
Rev. Mr. Bayless sermonizes to-morrow evening on Temperance Legislation.
Rev. M. Naylor lectures before the students of the N. W. C. University to-morrow afternoon.
Another lodge of Knights of Pythias will be organized in this city during the coming week.
C. C. Gale's celebrated mare "Pet," of Cold Spring notoriety, has died from the epizootic.
What Deputy County Clerk is accused of stealing speckled hen eggs from his brother clerk?
An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to rob the money drawer of Smith & Lacy's coal office.
Superintendent Shortridge's salary has been raised to \$3,000 per year—advance dating back to July 1.
A very small audience attended the lecture of Rev. Charles L. Thompson at the Academy last evening.
A common drunk was picked up by the police last evening, having on his person \$400 and two gold watches.
The Y. M. C. A. will soon issue their new paper, to be called "Our Own." Better save their money for charity.
The lecture by Rev. S. S. Huntington, at Unity Church to-morrow evening, is on "Luther and Protestantism."
McKee Rankin as "Rip Van Winkle," commences an engagement at the Academy on Tuesday evening next.
The public schools will have two weeks' holiday vacation, commencing with the first Saturday before Christmas.
At roll call last evening the police returned thanks to the press for courtesies extended on the occasion of their annual ball.
In the suit of James Pullan, trustee, vs. the C. & C. Air Line Railway Company, in the United States Court, the plaintiff was yesterday awarded \$481,172 20.
Josiah Woodruff, the sleeping coach man, has purchased the Doubleday line over the C. C. & I. from this city to Cleveland at Cincinnati. Possession will be given January 1.
Yesterday afternoon the temperance people resolved upon a mass meeting on Tuesday evening next at Masonic Hall, and appointed Messrs. Goodwin, Day, Edson, Johnson and Father Besonies to procure speakers.

Ancient Landmarks Lodge No. 319, F. and A. M., have adopted appropriate resolutions in respect for their late Secretary, Captain Ephraim Hartwell, and have ordered the lodge room to be draped in mourning thirty days.
Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins lectures at Masonic Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. Subject of first lecture: "The Gorilla and other Monkeys contrasted and compared with Man;" of second, "The Age of Dragons in Europe and America."
Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, pastor of St. Patrick, lectures at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow evening for the benefit of the Reformatory for Friendless Females about to be established in this city by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. No admission will be charged at the door, but a collection will be taken at its close for the object of the lecture. The house will be opened during the coming week.
Indianapolis Chapter, No. 5, F. and A. M., have elected the following officers: John Ebert, H. Priest; Roger Parry, King; J. R. McKibben, Scribe; Isaac Thalman, Capt. Host; Julius Jones, Principal S. J.; S. L. Stephens, R. A. Capt.; C. Aldridge, Master, 3d Val.; F. Schrader, Master, 2d Val.; Thos. Cummings, Master, 1st Val.; H. H. Danmont, Treasurer; Charles Fisher Secretary; William Black, Tyler.
Ellen McCarthy, a Chicago lass, induced her discarded lover to visit her room on promise of returning some jewelry he had given her. Instead of doing as she promised she threw a pot of lye on his clothes and his face, for which she was bound over in \$500 for trial in the Criminal Court.

Weather Bulletin.

City	Forecast
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